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## Freed Pole Hopes to Get Her U.N. Job Back

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**FORUN, Poland** — After more than four years in a Polish prison on spying charges, Alicja Wesolowska would like to go back to work at the United Nations in New York.

"I will apply for my passport," Miss Wesolowska, who was freed in February, said in a recent interview. "But first I want to see what news I get from New York."

Miss Wesolowska talked about her imprisonment on charges of spying for "NATO power," charges she described as "absurd," and her plans for the future. She had been released after negotiations between Poland and the United Nations Secretary General, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

Miss Wesolowska was arrested in August 1979 as she visited her parents on a home leave while en route to Ulan Bator, Mongolia, to take up a new post as a secretary with the United Nations Development Program. She was called into the passport office in Warsaw, questioned late into the night and finally given a cot to sleep on.

The next day she was taken to prison, where she was questioned about her activities at the United Nations.

For the first six months of her imprisonment, she was told that there would be no court case against her and that it was "just a matter of explanation." Then, she recalled, "they said, you'd better get a lawyer."

The charge was that she had spied for the intelligence service of an unidentified Western nation. During her two-day military trial in March 1980 she was variously accused of working for the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and sentenced to seven years in prison.

The charges included giving parties so that C.I.A. agents could mix with third-world diplomats, writing character evaluation reports of United Nations officials and diplomats, and the possession of "secret documents" from

the missions of several countries.

In the interview, Miss Wesolowska denied having worked for any intelligence agency and said she had never even been approached by an intelligence service, East or West. During eight years in New York, she said, she gave "maybe one big party a year" and, to her knowledge, none of her guests were intelligence agents.

"But, in U.N. circles, these people are there," she added. "So I cannot rule out the possibility."

She said the "secret documents" in question were United Nations news releases made available to journalists and employees of the United Nations as well as diplomatic missions, and she said she had never written reports about anyone.

After her arrest, Miss Wesolowska's case was taken up by other United Nations employees, who said the charges were trumped up and underscored the United Nations' inability to protect employees who have fallen into disfavor with regimes at home.

United Nations officials, who conducted their own investigation, said they found no evidence to support the spying charges. Instead, the officials said, they believed the Polish Government was irritated because Miss Wesolowska had obtained her job through her own resources while already in the United States, rather than through the usual Government channels.

Her release on Feb. 20 appeared to be a good-will gesture by the Polish Government during a visit here by Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar.

During a congratulatory phone call

the night of her release, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar told Miss Wesolowska that the United Nations would try to persuade the Polish Government to allow her to return to work in New York. She has since been in touch with a Warsaw office of the United Nations Development Program and hopes to start working there in the near future.

Since her release, Miss Wesolowska has been summoned twice for what she described as routine meetings with the police and she has been warned that she may have to appear again.

For a week after her release, she said, she and her parents, as well as her 42-year-old brother who lives in another city, were followed openly by plainclothesmen. Since then, she said, she has not been aware of such overt surveillance.